

The McGill Daily

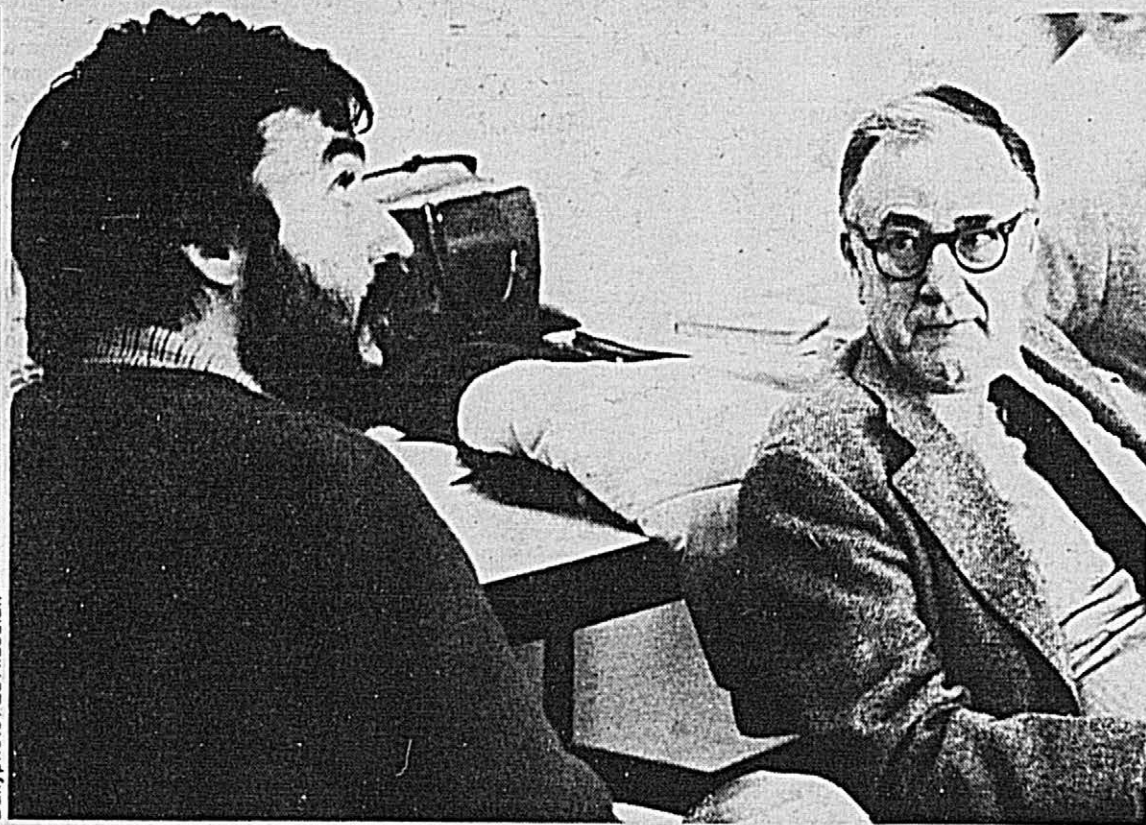
Canada's Only Students' Daily

Second class mail registration pending

Vol. 71, no. 56

Thursday, January 28, 1982

Montreal



Canada: So like, we have the language rights and you have the culture, eh?
Quebec: Well, I can't argue with that. See story on page 3.

Cutbacks: new budget-old news

by Sarah Wells and
Molra Ambrose

The walls of the Leacock Council Room resounded once more yesterday with the familiar echoes of debate as the University Senate discussed McGill's 1982-83 budget.

"McGill is facing an impending financial crisis," said Samuel Freedman, Vice Principal Academic. He was among those suggesting several ways of supplementing university income or noting possible areas of budget cutting.

Freedman said that older, more expensive programs should be consolidated into other departments or faculties. John Armour, Vice Principal Finance, said that spending could be cut by eliminating unfilled teaching positions.

"We are going to save \$2.5 million out of new income or by reducing salary increases," said Armour.

He said the suggestion of doubling or increasing student fees would not help reduce spending because the Quebec

government would subsequently decrease its funding to McGill.

"Private funding is quite important to McGill and we are now organizing a fund-raising campaign that will occur in 1983," said Principal David Johnston.

Johnston said that a similar campaign in 1973 raised \$37 million. He noted that personal contributions added \$13 million to last year's budget while \$14 million came from McGill alumnae.

Freedman suggested several factors could influence any budget decision.

He said that McGill has "a particular responsibility to anglophones of this community." It should also be aware of the increasing need of mature

continued on page 4

Senators examine funding

by Peter D. Findlay

McGill Senators voted yesterday in favour of participating in the establishment of a commission to examine the precarious situation of post-secondary funding at both the federal and provincial levels.

The commission was called for in a recent discussion paper put out by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) of which McGill Principal David Johnston is a director.

Initially defeated in Senate last semester, the original motion was altered to guarantee that the commission's mandate specifically call for student input into its deliberations.

According to post-graduate student Senator David Sinyard, the original motion didn't make provisions for those most directly affected by the current crisis in the educational sector.

"We had problems with the

original motion because there was no mention of rights in terms of tuition fees and not even minor input from students," said Sinyard.

"We felt that we should be specifically mentioned at least."

As well as voting in favour of participating in the AUCC commission, Senate voted a note of congratulation to the authors of the AUCC discussion paper on the major issues now facing Canadian universities and urged the AUCC to continue and expand its efforts.

Speaking in favour of the AUCC's initiatives, Professor John Harrod stressed the importance of fighting against government cutbacks.

"Post-secondary funding policy in Canada is in total disarray... (and) it is still very much a political issue," he said.

"Anything McGill can do regarding post-secondary funding would be beneficial."

Divestment campaign

SAC puts petition pressure on Board

by Albert Nerenberg

Signatures are being collected across campus to petition for the withdrawal of McGill funds from corporations that invest in South Africa.

Circulated by McGill's South Africa Committee (SAC), the petitions are part of a drive to pressure the Board of Governors, McGill's supreme administrative body which claims to be investigating the issue, to divest.

According to Elise Moser, a SAC executive and co-ordinator of the drive, "we'll be walking into the next Governors' meeting to show them several thousand student and professor signatures, prove to them that a majority of McGill people don't want McGill money propping up the South African apartheid regime, and hopefully get them to divest."

SAC launched a similar petition campaign in 1979, collecting over 3,000 signatures.

The timing of the petition coincides with the Board's decision to receive recommendations from its Committee on Moral and Social Responsibility concerning divestment from corporations with South Africa connections.

Moser is concerned that most Board members may attempt to delay or halt divestment.

"The board has a way of bogging down issues most of them don't support," she said.

"It seems as if they slow the process down on purpose hoping that involved students will either lose interest or graduate."

SAC has been pressuring the

Board to divest since 1979.

Moser believes that the Board's slow progress may be partly due to several Governors' vested interests in opposing divestment.

"Some of these Governors are corporate heavyweights for some of the very companies that are being investigated," she said.

"With the possibility of the Board actually having to take concrete action for the first time on divestment, the climax of this issue has a lot of Governors squirming in their pinstripe suits."

Moser is optimistic about the petition campaign.

"The Governors have shown that if we push hard they'll move a little. If we push harder now we might get something done," she said.

Of the resurgence of complaints by Governors that McGill stands to lose significant amounts of money if they divest, Moser said, "That's bullshit. They've got three consulting firms working for them. They'll reinvest and keep making money off stocks."

SAC will be petitioning in the Union building, in classrooms around campus and to McGill professors. They are also asking the McGill Faculty Union and the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association for help in the campaign.

"If the Governors ignore this petition, they'll be denying the fact that students or professors have any say in University matters," said Moser.

Council denies gays club status

WATERLOO (CUP)-In a secret ballot vote January 18, the student council of Wilfred Laurier University (WLU) refused a campus gay group club status.

Results of the ballot showed councillors voted 11-3 to reject the group's application.

Reasons for denying recognition for campus gays included the fear of persecution of club members by non-gays and a wish to continue the university's "Lutheran tradition."

"I'm not prepared within myself to support this club at WLU right now," said student union president Joe Veit.

"I don't think by not recognizing this club we were anti-homosexual. It's what I believe is right at this time, I

don't believe a club should be based on sexual orientation. The harassment issue is also a major concern of mine because I'm not sure our campus is ready for a gay club," said Veit.

"I have great difficulty in accepting a club on this basis," he said.

Vice-President Kate Harley said, "We (the council) have a paternal responsibility to decide the issues in the interests of the students."

A representative of the gay group disagreed. "It's too bad (the council) wants to continue

continued on page 4

Staff Meeting

Daily staffers assemble Friday at 3:00 in the Daily office (Union B03) to hunt for spare change, Latin American journalists and a staff foto for Old McGill (taken promptly at 3:07 pm). See agenda in office and we'll see you there.

Before the meeting we're

huddling with the good people at Chaplaincy for more on social change and issues of concern to all of us. That's at the Newman Centre (on Peel) at 1:00.

Addenda Dept: P&Pers be advised we're meeting Monday at 3:00.

Inside: Science Edition

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day. McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day. All others: \$3.50 per day. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

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350 - JOBS

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Summer Camp Jobs: Inter-girls unit head, swim, sail, canoe, arts, pottery, windsurf, dramatics, gymnastics, judo, guitar, basketball instructors. \$800. and up plus free room; board, laundry. Call Pripstein's Camp. 481-1875

352 - HELP WANTED

Part time work can be fun! Mother's helper wanted. Flexible hours. Snowdon Area. Phone 739-5997.

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Responsible, mature person to care occasionally for 6-yr-old boy. Mon-Wed 9:00-10:00. 843-8423 evenings.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

Typing Service - Term papers, theses, reports, etc. Easy pick-up and delivery at Place Ville Marie. Call Lucy - 874-8274.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Electric Typewriter: IBM Model C, reconditioned, \$300. Telephone 342-0506.

Ski boots for sale, Pair of Nordica Cosmos, size 9, one month old. Regular \$120. Excellent price Call 286-1749.

Ladies size 13, long beige, lined winter coat. Unused. Best offer. Call after 4 p.m. 286-0082.

Canadian Immigration Book. Written by the president of the Association of Immigration Lawyers. Laws regarding work permits, sponsorships, landed immigrant status, appeals, and more. J. Wezer 488-3470. Entr; Box 1042, Station H, Montreal H3G 2M9.

370 - RIDES

Ride offered to Syracuse. Leave 4-2-82 at 3:00 p.m., return 7-2-82 at

11:00 a.m. \$50.00 round Trip. 286-1373.

Does anybody want to go to Winnipeg during our February 24-28 vacation? If so contact Eric Dexheimer 285-9073 between 7 - 12 p.m. 329 McConnell.

372 - LOST AND FOUND

Blue-Grey Crewneck sweater. Lost Thursday, Jan. 21 at Law party in Union Ballroom. Sentimental value. Julian 482-8120.

Reward - Wallet lost in McConnell Engineering Building. Blue Nylon containing IDs etc. Call Ed evenings 843-5014.

Reward - Lost glasses. Friday, Jan. 22. Metallic frame, brown case. Can't see without them, and I'm missing all my classes. If found please call Toufic, 674-9964.

Lost on Durocher: a purple and white ski jacket. A reward for its return. Call 842-2048.

\$50.00 reward for the return of my green Wilderness Experience pack taken from the back of Pollock Hall at the Levon Helm concert. Call 934-1278.

374 - PERSONAL

Wanted: One Man. Description: Goes by name of Mark Simons. Wanted for: Party Friday nite. Where: You know where. "Where words leave off, music begins" - Helne.

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Poor Biologist needs tutoring for Math for Biologists. Stella 286-0374.

385 - NOTICES

Experiential Study Groups (ten 90 min. sessions for 5 weeks) are being held as part of a research project on group processes. Volunteers can learn about basic processes in small groups. The study groups are not therapy or encounter groups. Main focus is on the group and not the individual. The groups are held at McGill University in the Psychology Department. Call: Mon-Fri 392-8013 day, or 739-9473 evening for an interview.

Music for fun is looking for Dixieland drummer and bassist. Join us Monday, February 1, Union 310.

One month adventure to a town 7000 ft. in the Himalayas of India departs summer '82. Complete cost, including airfare via Europe, \$1,765! Info: Jim Pilaar, C.C., Trent University, Peterboro, Ont. K9J 7B8 (705) 742-4888 / 748-5488.

Presbyterian-United Chaplaincy invites all students to our worshipping community, Mondays at 7:30 p.m. at the United Theological College. 3521 University (Lower Lounge). For information - Reverend Chris Ferguson, 392-5890 or 845-3398.

Speaker from the Rape Crisis Center will appear at 7:00 in Union 107 on Wednesday to discuss the emotional repercussions of rape.

Monty Python's *Life of Brian* Friday, Jan. 29, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. in F.D.A. Auditorium. Admission \$1.50. Presented by the Comedy Club.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Anyone interested in spending a few hours a week visiting patients at the Montreal Neurological Hospital please call Jay 286-0965 or Stu 286-1707.

All M.N.H. student volunteers are invited to a talk by a neurologist and neurosurgeon, Friday 3 p.m. 1st floor amphitheatre of the M.N.H.

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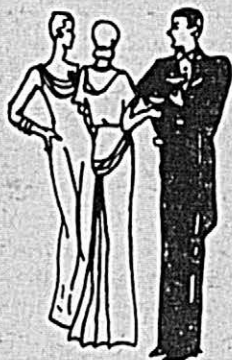
Time: 8:30 p.m.

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BIBLE STUDY

Tuesdays, 4 p.m. - 5 p.m.
at NEWMAN CENTER, 3484 Peel St.

MARRIAGE PREPARATION COURSE

Thursdays, 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Starting Feb. 4, for 5 weeks
at NEWMAN CENTER, 3484 Peel St.
(pre-registration required)

SEXUALITY & FAITH GROUP

Mondays, 12 noon - 1:30 p.m.
at the DROP-IN CENTER
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Chris Ferguson, Chaplain

For more information on any of the above please contact Alcida Schami at 392-5890.

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A scene from "Mayor, Mayor, on the Wall" which opened today and runs until Saturday at Player's Theatre. For tickets and information call 392-4637.

TAs at UBC call off strike

VANCOUVER(CUP)—A planned one-day strike by teaching assistants at the University of British Columbia was called off recently when a last minute settlement was reached with the university administration.

Negotiations for both parties reached a tentative agreement one hour before a union imposed deadline for a settlement expired.

The Teaching Assistants' Union (CUPE 2278) had planned to stage a one-day strike on January 22 shutting down the entire UBC campus for 24 hours.

But instead TAU negotiators will recommend to their members the acceptance of a one-year contract that includes a 15 per cent pay increase and a union security clause.

TAU negotiators dropped their demands of six units of free tuition and a stronger union security clause. Wages and union security were the only two outstanding issues in the contract dispute.

The union negotiation team's decision to drop both their demands upset some union members, who say they will fight against accepting the contract at the January 28 membership meeting.

"I have never been so disgusted in my life to admit to being a union member," said union negotiator Bill Tieleman. "The TAU negotiating team completely capitulated under pressure from the university," he said.

"I don't mind losing but I hate giving up and basically the union gave up today. It's a trite phrase, but 'no guts, no glory.'"

We didn't win a goddamn thing."

But TAU chief negotiator Mike Burke defended the team's actions. "There were three factors which led us to sign the memo," said Burke. "It was a better offer than the employer had made earlier, it was an offer we felt the union would accept and we were convinced we would not have got anything more with job action."

The TAU had been assured of support from all campus unions and several student groups for their one-day strike.

If the contract is ratified by the membership today, a doctoral teaching assistant will be paid \$5,880 over an eight month period.

The union security clause would protect the confidentiality of union membership and

would allow TA's to remain union members without having to sign up again every year.

The TAU dropped its demand that would have all TA's not opting out of union membership within 30 days becoming union members.

Ploughshares opens Peace School

"Beat thy swords into ploughshares."

Is this the voice of a Moral Majority bible-thumper? Not by a longshot. The dictum, borrowed from Isaiah, is the trademark of the international disarmament movement - Ploughshares - which has been on campus for the last two years.

Representatives from 18 Canadian locals met in Toronto

Seeks referendum

McPIRG readies constitution deluxe

by Karen Runstein

After having its constitution rejected twice by Students' Council in 1981, the McGill Public Interest Research Group's (McPIRG) key objective is preparing an irrefutable constitution for a possible referendum.

"Our ultimate goal is to have this referendum and win it -- to become autonomous -- so the Students' Council can't limit our action," said McPIRG chairperson Janice Heft.

McPIRG is also focusing on two other projects at present.

The group hopes to prepare a pamphlet which "would warn students about cheaper, better housing," said McPIRG member Liz McGuinness.

"It's all very theoretical right now," she added.

The McGill Tenants Organization and McPIRG discussed working on similar projects in the past, but have since lost contact. According to Heft, McPIRG "has no idea what the McGill Tenants Organization is doing now".

As well as investigating students' concerns McPIRG is examining environmental problems in the Montreal area.

McPIRG is responding to New Bordeaux residents' complaints that dangerous pollutants are being emitted by a pharmaceutical plant.

Both projects and future endeavors would have been supported by student funds if the McPIRG constitutional proposal had passed. However, due to rough spots in its constitution and a lack of communication, McPIRG must wait for its approval as a student group to receive funding.

The group did not inform the McGill administration concerning a proposed \$5.00 refundable fee. This and disagreements over technicalities in the draft of the McPIRG constitution contributed to Council's decision to delay putting the group to a campus-wide referendum.

Concern that the organization had not proved itself and could not insure its ability to manage itself properly were also factors in Council's decision.

"It's all structure, the easiest thing to work out. Eventually they'll let it go through," according to Heft.

Lack of membership as well as lack of funds is holding the group back, but Heft hopes "eventually it will be so big, we can investigate anything."

In an effort to attract campus interest, McPIRG is presenting a speech by Walter Hang, the New York PIRG staff scientist, on February 18. There will be a meeting discussing plans for McPIRG on Tuesday.

Professors in toss-up over language rights

by Lucie Masse

The language rights provisions in the new Canadian constitution will have no affect on the position of minorities in English Canada or in Québec.

That was largely the conclusion of the annual debate between Daniel Latouche and James Mallory over the issue. The debate took place this Tuesday.

Latouche, a professor with the French-Canadian studies program and a former adviser to the Péquiste government, argued that even the imposition of the "Canada clause" on Bill 101 will only affect a tiny minority of students. Francophones outside of Québec have already indicated that the

new Bill of Rights will not improve their position, he said.

Latouche accused the Trudeau government of creating a crisis for electoral purposes.

"Trudeau and Chrétien should be grateful to the PQ. They are building a career on the Québec issue. Serge Joyal would have no future at all if it weren't for the constitutional battle over language rights," Latouche said.

Mallory, a McGill political science professor and a federalist, argued that the "Canada clause" does improve the position of the Anglophone minority in Québec, without infringing on the rights of the majority.

last weekend to plan their latest campaign to make Canada a nuclear-free zone. The group will sponsor three speakers on Saturday to bring the McGill community in direct contact with experts on the arms race.

"The object of our 'peace school' is to provide interested people a chance to learn about the basic issues of peace and disarmament, and how they can get involved in the peace move-

ment," said Rick Goldman of McGill Ploughshares.

"Our object is to end Canada's complicity with the arms race of the superpowers by removing all such arms presently in Canada and stopping production of all components of nuclear weapons, such as the MX and Cruise missiles, whose parts are presently being manufactured in Canada. As well, we want to prevent such weapons as nuclear subs from passing through our territorial waters, or other weapons from being on Canadian soil," said Goldman.

Murray Thompson, president of the Canadian chapter of Ploughshares, will talk on Canada's role in the arms race. Clyde Sanger, well known author and Guardian journalist, will discuss the arms race as it affects the third world. Don Bates will speak on the newest weapons systems, such as the MX. Bates represents the International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War.

Two controversial films to be presented today include "The War Game," a BBC production of a scenario of a Soviet nuclear attack, which was banned in Britain. The second film is "War Without Winners."

Mallory joked that as a teacher, he wished that Canadian political institutions would not change all the time so that he would not have to continually change his lecture notes.

The new amending formula, Mallory added, is so complex that the constitution won't be changed for "another 600 years."

Mallory sided with a student who pointed out to Latouche that, although rights included in the constitution do not substantially change the position of minorities, they do provide them with "tools" to defend their rights.

The debate was sponsored by the Political Science Students' Association.

Fiesta - Party

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The McGill Residences are accepting applications for the above staff positions for 1982-1983. Applicants must be single and be either Canadian citizens or Landed Immigrants. Applicants should be McGill students at the time of their appointment. Interested persons should contact the Residence Secretary in Bishop Mountain Hall at 392-4265 to obtain application forms. The deadline for submitting applications is February 22, 1982.

REDMEN FOOTBALL

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Some of the most successful kickers in football developed their field goal kicking skills playing soccer. The Redmen Football Team is looking for a good kicker to round out the team roster for 1982. If you have played soccer and are interested in playing football for the Redmen in 1982 contact:

Charlie Baillie
Tel: Athletics Dept. 392-4725
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Gays: Personae non grata

continued from page 1

wasting their time and ours with more rankling over our basic human rights because they won't just crawl away. We aren't asking for much and to have to keep fighting just to survive when we could both be doing something more useful is unfortunate."

Campus gays have been lobbying for club status for some time. Earlier this year, members of an informal gay group on campus applied for club status to the campus operations management board, which usually deals with such matters.

Unable to reach a consensus, the board referred the issue to council.

Three members of the gay group (who wish to remain anonymous for personal reasons) presented their case, and distributed a five-page presentation entitled, "Everything you never wanted to ask about homosexuality, though were interested to know." They projected a potential club membership of 30 to 50 and said, based on statistics on the proportion of gays in society included in the Kinsey study on human sexuality, "there may be

150 to 175 homosexuals on campus."

One representative said the group would function mainly as a support group. "Gay people have different problems that other people can't relate to and they need a support group."

The representatives said the small size of the WLU student population would make it easy to control any harassment, and told the council they had all taken self-defence courses. They also said the club would help other students overcome homophobia, the irrational fear of homosexuality.

Budget cuts services again

continued from page 1

students for part-time and continuing education, he added.

"McGill must also be careful of which programs it emphasizes in relation to other anglophone universities and CEGEPS. We must also make fuller use of our academic facilities at night, on weekends, and during the summer months," he said.

Edward Stansbury, Vice Principal Planning, said that the budget reductions may have effected some faculties more than others.

"Some departments may have been squeezed too much in the last few years and should be brought back up to their proper financial level," he said.

Figures presented at the meeting showed estimated university deficits of \$3.3 million for this school year and \$4.3 million for next year's budget.

The 1982-83 budget shows a total decrease for all faculties of \$5.1 million. Funding for the

Faculty of Arts will decrease \$1.1 million and the Faculty of Medicine \$1.0 million.

Substantial spending cuts over the last five years is evidence that decreasing funding plans have already been put into effect.

Since 1976, library and administrative services have decreased 11 per cent and plant and maintenance has been reduced 9 per cent.

Another item discussed at the meeting was sabbatical leaves.

John Harrod, President of the McGill Association of University Teachers, was discouraged at the number of sabbatical applications that had been denied this year and asked for a clarification of the university's acceptance policy for applications.

"Formal records were not kept because most decisions were based on conversations with deans," said Johnston.

Johnston said "it would not be right to call those files denied as unaccepted" because ap-

plications might be reconsidered if new information were submitted.

Freedman said that applications for reconsideration would be decided by the February 15th Board of Governors' meeting. He also noted that applications denied this year would not be given priority next year.

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Neutron bomb: ultimate cutback

by Peter Morgan

The military calls it the enhanced radiation weapon (ERW), but it is more commonly known as the neutron bomb.

It is illustrative of the power of the neutron bomb to examine the effects of a fusion explosion on Montreal. Say, a one kiloton device detonated 500 metres over McGill. Directly above the Arts building.

The bomb, costing one million dollars, could be launched from up to 130 km away. It would be shot from a Lance missile launcher, built at a factory just outside of Toronto.

vomiting, shock, convulsions, and coma leading to death. Proximity to the blast affects the severity of the effects.

"Immediate permanent incapacitation" affects anyone within a radius of 850 metres of the Arts building. One becomes incapacitated within 5 minutes of the blast before death occurs in one or two days.

After withering in agony for various lengths of time every one within the area bounded by the Mount Royal observatory, the eastern edges of Westmount, the train station on Dorchester, and St. Urbain

develop a nuclear weapon that could be used in a "limited" or "theatre" war. Pentagon planners felt the Russians might try to capture Europe using conventional weapons on a mass scale. Specifically, they thought the Russians would use their 20,000 European based tanks as the basis for a land invasion.

In hopes of countering this threat, the Americans proposed placing the neutron bomb in West Germany, the most likely focus of a Russian attack. The neutron bomb, it was claimed, would kill people (i.e. Russian tank drivers) and leave buildings standing, allowing NATO troops to reclaim land having sustained little damage, and protecting "our side" civilians who would largely be safe from "permanent incapacitation."

Development of the neutron bomb seemed to provide the link between conventional weapons and mass destruction nuclear bombs.

The neutron bomb is known, somewhat mistakenly, as a fusion bomb, as opposed to a fission bomb of the type used in Japan at the end of the Second World War. Detonation of a fusion bomb, however, first requires the detonation of two other bombs. A chemical bomb is used to implode fissionable material, such as Uranium 235 and hold it together until it becomes "critical". The energy generated by this fission bomb starts the fusion reaction. Fusion involves just that, the fusing of two heavy hydrogen isotopes (deuterium and tritium), causing the release of neutrons. Ideally, a fusion bomb would yield only neutrons, eliminating the considerable damage caused by fission reactions. This is not presently possible.

Because all of this devastation pales in comparison with the results of an explosion of a standard one megaton fission bomb, some people feel a

street would die after 2 days.

Beyond this severe radiation sickness would still occur. There is no safe limit for the amount of neutron radiation that the body can absorb.

For instance, at the Port of Montreal, 10 percent of the people die from exposure to 150 rads. (Radiation is measured in rads. Within the 850 metre radius people would be subject to between 8,000 and 19,000 rads.)

People at a distance of 2.1 km, or as far away as the Seville Theatre, will pass on defective genes for up to ten generations (ten generations have passed since your great grandmother's, great grandmother's, grandmother was alive.)

Victims of Hiroshima who were exposed to 30 rads of radiation had a high incidence of breast cancer.

Claims of "limited" and "clean" seem inappropriate when the results of explosion of a neutron bomb are considered.

The threat of a Russian invasion of Western Europe prompted American scientists to



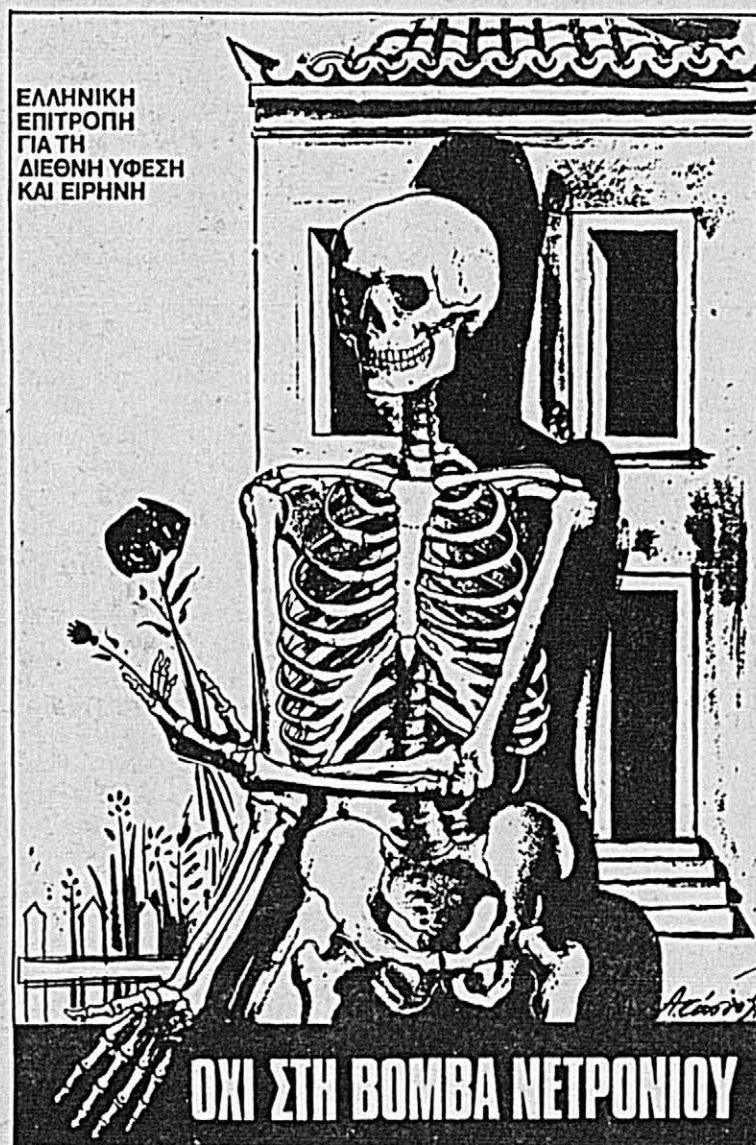
If you're anywhere on this map when the Arts Building nuke blows, you can kiss life good-bye.

According to a *Scientific American* article there would be two immediate results of a neutron blast.

First, because of the fission reaction there is a wall of pressure sufficient to destroy most buildings.

Within a radius of 600 metres of the Arts building, complete destruction would result. To put 600 metres into perspective: to the northeast, the upper campus residences; to the west, everything east of Mountain, including the Medical Sciences library; to the south, RVC and 2001; and to the east, La Cité would all cease to exist. This would occur almost instantly.

Second, the results of the fusion reaction would be felt. The neutron bomb releases considerable numbers of neutrons which enter the body causing radiation sickness. On a cellular level, this means the breakdown of chromosomes, swelling of cell nuclei and the destruction of cells, particularly those of the central nervous system. More dramatic are the symptoms of radiation sickness; high fever, bleeding gums, bleeding under the skin,



nuclear war limited to Europe would be possible.

This assumption is false on several counts. Russian tank attacks occur in waves, with each tank spaced 100 metres apart, necessitating the explosion of hundreds or perhaps thousands of neutron bombs to be effective. This destroys the whole purpose of the bomb, which is to cause limited damage, something that wouldn't happen were hundreds of these bombs to be exploded.

As the saying goes, it takes two to tango, and so it is with small scale nuclear war. The Russians do not have a neutron bomb, meaning the use of the device by NATO troops would

necessitate a Russian response using much larger fission bombs.

Perhaps the most frightening aspect of the bomb is that it makes the use of nuclear weapons more acceptable. Because of its limited effects, there would be less hesitation in using the neutron bomb.

Some have called the neutron bomb the ultimate capitalist weapon because it kills people, but leaves buildings standing. One might suggest that what the world needs is a bomb that kills buildings and leaves people standing.

Or better yet, no bomb at all.

Eating nuke waste

by Richard Gold

"Those in the know say biotechnology is now an industry that is about where the electronics field was in the '50s, a handful of small companies and engineers with a lot of ideas and dreams."

This is how Jim Lehrer of the PBS program, the MacNeil / Lehrer report, summed up the situation in a recent broadcast. Two developments, both at McGill, illustrate the diversity of developments in the field of biotechnology.

One of the achievements is a fungus that soaks up nuclear waste. The other is the

manipulation of plant genes involved in fixing nitrogen.

The fungus *Rhizopus arrhizus* has the ability to absorb a significant amount of uranium, thorium and other metals. Although all biomass soaks up some metals, none found so far can absorb as much as this fungus.

"What we have tried to do is to take advantage of this process and make an engineering procedure out of it," said Professor Ron Neufeld of the Department of Chemical Engineering.

According to Neufeld this particular fungus can soak up these metals up to a total of 25

percent of its weight in a matter of seconds.

Although the exact mechanisms involved in the process are not known, Neufeld said that the metals seem to plate out on the surface of the cell walls in the case of thorium, and on the filaments of the cell wall in the case of uranium.

"Biomass can be very selective," said Neufeld, but some metals do compete for space on the cell walls. Again the exact reasons for this are elusive and much work is being done to determine the kinetics of the reactions.

continued on page 10

SCIENCE EDITION

Raining on your parade

by Louise Haberl

Rain, rain, go away, come again another day. If our atmosphere were that easy to control, the science of weather prediction would be greatly simplified or even non-existent.

Fortunately for the sake of banal conversation and our general entertainment, this is not the case; the weather remains a relatively difficult phenomenon to predict precisely.

Indeed, the science of weather predictions is perhaps inexact when compared to what is known about physics and chemistry of matter. Meteorologists themselves do not consider their discipline a "pure" science, since much of their work involves application of theory from mathematics and physics to aid in prediction.

But, to paraphrase the advertisement, you've come a long way, meteorology. When the first federal weather service was established in 1871, it had a budget of \$65,000 a year (compared to \$60 million in 1981) and made use of thermometers and balloons to record data.

Throughout the first half of this century weather forecasts were used mostly for aviation purposes. A radio or TV newscast today would be considered unusual if it made no mention of the current weather, yet meteorology was "considered a military secret" during the Second World War, states Denis Poupart in the Oc-

tober 1979 issue of *Milieu*, an Environment Canada publication.

Present weather data accumulation and forecasting services are provided by the Atmospheric Environmental Service (AES), commonly called Environment Canada. It gathers data from points across the northern hemisphere and North America for use by the general public as well as the aviation, maritime, agricultural, and forestry industries.

Hubert Allard of the Quebec Forecast Centre (the QFC, a regional AES bureau) in St. Laurent, points out that data gathering and analysis is continuous 24 hour process. The number of people, professional and amateur, who are involved in either reporting on or gathering data for a daily forecast may approach 7000.

Why are 7000 people needed to predict sun or cloud, balmy days or freezing nights, gale winds or calm? On a given day they must gather certain basic data: temperature, atmospheric pressure, sky conditions, precipitation, and wind.

In order to make sufficiently accurate predictions for the public or other users, some of these data, such as temperature, are updated hourly. Other information, in particular atmospheric readings of the vertical movement of high and low (cloud) pressure systems, is taken twice a day only, at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

This latter measure is interesting since it is accomplished by releasing balloons into the atmosphere to a height of over 18,000 meters. That is considerably higher than Mount Everest - a long way for a balloon to go.

More sophisticated are weather satellites, a relatively new tool in Canadian forecasting. The satellites are used to follow the movement of cloud masses on a very large scale; geo-stationary or orbiting satellites record photographs of all of North America.

The satellites are important because they can provide a "short range, global picture" of a cloud activity, says Allard of the QFC.

Weather radars are also used by the QFC to measure precipitation, but they are capable of following only local events (within a 360 kilometer radius), in contrast to the satellite's large scope. Scientists are presently investigating a combination of satellite and radar technology called RAIN-SAT, which determines where rain will fall.

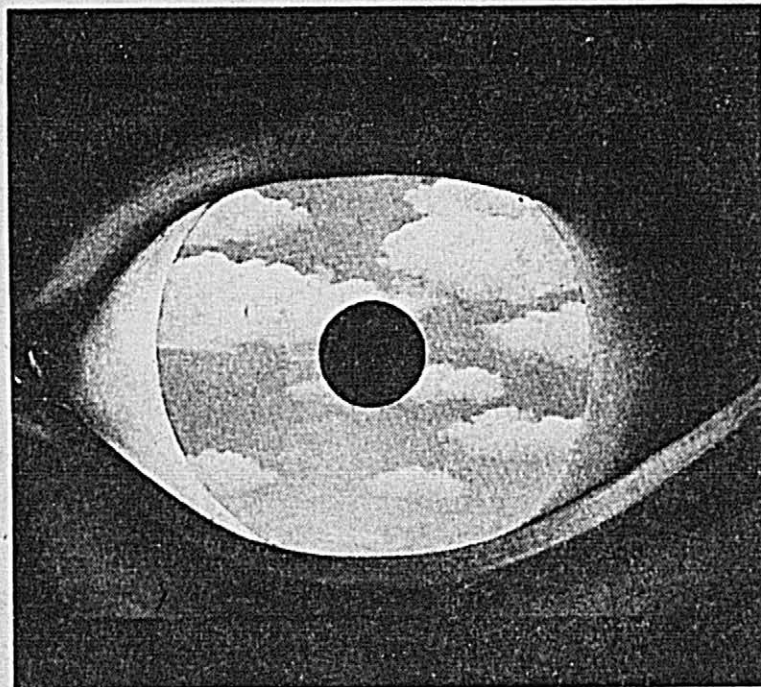
A final tool very different from those above, which make direct observations of the environment, is computer simulation of atmospheric conditions. This is a somewhat controversial technique since no present mathematical model is capable of integrating all the factors which may influence development of a weather system.

Allard is optimistic, though, and believes that the computer models along with improved satellite technology will be the "tools that change forecasting".

Given all this stupendous technology and apparently large pool of manpower, why does the weatherperson make mistakes? Or is it that the public is too demanding and perhaps ignorant of the limitations of weather forecasting?

hand to follow certain sudden weather changes ("When they staff an office, they don't do it according to the forecast," says Allard), and the public's own conception of what an accurate weather forecast is.

Allard also referred to the problem of data interpretation by the media: the way in which a disc jockey or TV announcer chooses to read the bulletin in front of him may reduce the accuracy of that weather report.



Accuracy is a relative term in weather forecasting, and Allard believes that it is a combination of factors that influence the level of that accuracy.

A major factor which determines whether a forecast is a "break" or a "bust" is the difficulty of the mathematical models in anticipating the location and intensity of a weather system. At present, the model predicts effects over an extremely large range, and local effects (such as topography) will not be accounted for.

Other problems influencing accuracy are the experience of the meteorologist in interpreting data, the manpower at

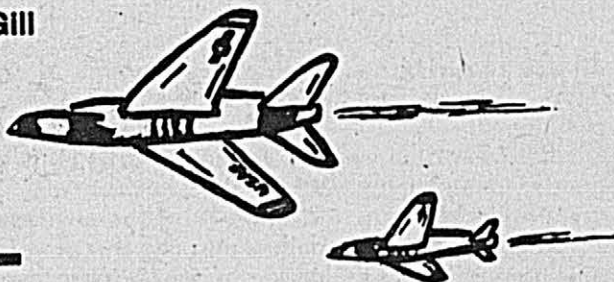
"Maybe he's lost the last one and he's reading something from a few hours ago," Allard pointed out.

Despite the large and small problems with accuracy, Allard feels that weather predicting is becoming more sophisticated and more reliable at a rapid rate. He stresses the importance of mathematical models, which become more refined with improved computer design.

For the moment, though, it can be stated with certainty that it's winter, it's pretty cold outside, and it's a chill wind that brings no warmth. What else do we need to know?

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PEACE SCHOOL



TODAY - FILMS: *War Without Winners* and *The War Game*.
Leacock 132, 20:00 followed by discussion with Dorothy Rosenberg of Project Ploughshares and Voice of Women.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th - WORKSHOPS: Union Bldg., 3480
McTavish, Room 310.

10:00 to 12:00 - Dr. Don Bates, International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War, McGill Study Group on Peace &
Disarmament, "*The New Weapon Systems; More or Less
Security?*"

13:00 to 17:30 - Clyde Sanger, international journalist and author
on: "*The Arms Race and the Third World*."

16:00 to 17:30 - Murray Thomson, National President, Project
Ploughshares, on: "*Canada's Role in the Arms Race*."

21:00 - "Give Peace a Chance" Dance. International music and
snacks, Union B01.

WANTED WELCOME WEEK CHAIRPERSON

The McGill Program Board is calling for applications for the position of Welcome Week Chairperson. The Chairperson will be responsible for the organization of **Welcome Week 1982** which serves as a social orientation to new and returning students in early September. The Chairperson will also sit all year round on the Program Board executive. **Application forms** are available at the Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the Union Building, 3480 McTavish Street. Forms should be returned to the aforementioned office, care of Leslie Copeland **NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1982.**

N.B. Interested candidates should drop by the Program Board Office (Union B07) and sign up to work on Winter Carnival.

Joint applications (no more than two (2) candidates) will be considered.

McGill
Program Board

SCIENCE EDITION

Science frauds: worms in the apple

Ah, those were the days.

Back in 1964, the editors of Time-Life Books called the scientist a "hero - and human being". The latter was almost an afterthought in the days when the public saw the heirs of Newton and Galileo as lab coat-clad giants striding towards Utopia.

Today the public blames the scientist for Hiroshima and thalidomide, Three Mile Island and acid rain, Love Canal and job swallowing automation. About the only thing the scientist has left is his objectivity.

"Objectivity" is a word often bandied about in laboratories and newspaper offices. For the scientist, to be objective is to eliminate personal bias from his experiments, to face up to flaws in his hypotheses, to master the temptation to "fudge" his data. Conscientious journalists face a similar task in trying to present both sides of an event or issue.

Students at this university should not be surprised to find that objectivity is at a premium, both in student newspapers and in the commercial press. But to a public that depends upon scientific experts for advice on problems ranging from a cure for cancer to the hazards

of VDTs, recent revelations of scientific fraud have come as a shock.

In 1974, a researcher at New York's Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center admitted to painting "skin grafts" on mice using a felt marker. More recently, a U

Thomas Huxley once said, "The great tragedy of Science is the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact." An even greater tragedy is the slaying of an ugly fact in order to prolong the life of a beautiful hypothesis.

may not have an obvious purpose when started. Scientific fraud wastes not only the funds granted to the fraudulent researcher, but also those allotted to honest scientists trying to verify the con artist's claims.

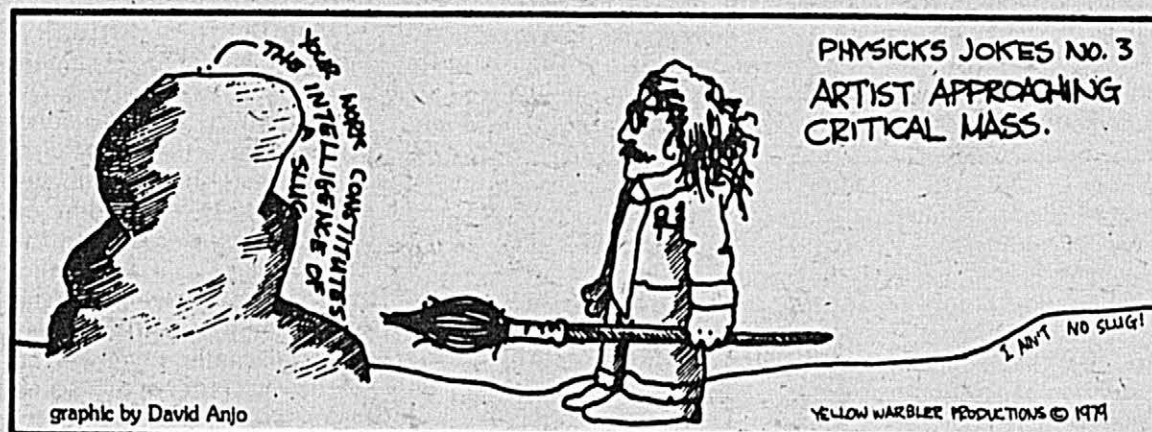
Where does all this lead us?

Last year, the holder of a government-sponsored Centennial scholarship, worth \$20,000, was caught falsifying results. He was asked to leave his lab, but the Fellowship was renewed at another! This kind of government appeasement hurts both the scientific community and the taxpayer.

The reputation of scientists for objectivity need not be tarnished by isolated instances of fraud. With tougher policing measures, scientists can retain their tradition of fighting biases. As for the public, they must not throw the baby out with the bathwater.

The scientific method remains one of great value to mankind, a tool of incalculable value in attempting to comprehend the wonders of nature. What Darwin said of evolution holds true for science in general - it is a view of life full of grandeur. Einstein concurred, saying, "God does not play dice with the universe." Researchers who play dice with science should be barred from doing further damage.

Bill Sheffield



of T biochemist published doctored photographs of an analysis of blood samples from patients with copper poisoning. This year, Biochemist Byron Lane told Maclean's Magazine that he had once worked in a lab in which a researcher secretly switched all the supplies of an important chemical with one that made his experiment "work". And the list continues.

The growing occurrence of scientific fraud, or at least its greater visibility, is cause for concern. For the problem is not one of distorting arcane problems that have no meaning outside the cloistered halls of academia.

Moreover, the government funds the vast majority of pure research, research that often pays valuable dividends, yet

Just as being gypped by a car dealer once does not stop a person from ever again buying a car, seeing some examples of scientific fraud should not sour the public on science. Scientists are human beings, subject to pressures to produce, publish, and obtain their share of dwindling research monies.

What must be done is to nip fraudulent science in the bud.

COUNSELLING

Do you need someone to talk to about personal, educational, or vocational problems? If so, call and make an appointment at 392-8889.

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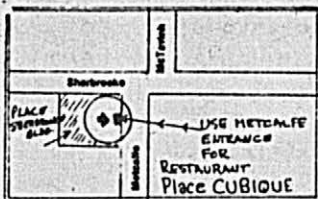
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SCIENCE EDITION

Booze and babies don't mix

by Bill Sheffield

Pregnant women with whimsical desires should stick to dill pickles and exotic ice creams. Researchers agree that a maternal passion for alcohol in those crucial nine months means bad trouble for Baby.

While the worst effects of drinking during pregnancy are restricted to the children of alcoholics, scientists have been unable to determine how much a pregnant woman may safely drink. In 1979, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration stopped short of requiring liquor companies to label their products dangerous to pregnant women only because the message would have been too complicated.

In a recent interview, Dr. E.A. Hosein explained that understanding how alcohol damages the fetus would go a long way towards solving the question of how much alcohol is too much for mothers-to-be.

The biochemist heads a McGill University research effort into Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). All children with FAS suffer from mental retardation, while some also are afflicted with heart, joint, and eye problems. A 1978 study revealed that the lifetime cost of caring for FAS children born in that one year, in New York State alone, was \$155 million. Here in Canada, one baby in 200 shows the mark of the syndrome, and 400,000 Canadian women are alcoholics.

"The most important fact about (FAS) children is that their condition is invariably irreversible," said Hosein.

"Nothing that can be done in terms of diet or care can restore their deficiencies. The child will never catch up."

After conception, the fertilized egg moves down the mother's Fallopian tubes to the uterus (womb) where it becomes embedded in the uterine wall. The embryo "feeds" on the cells lining the uterus while the placenta forms.

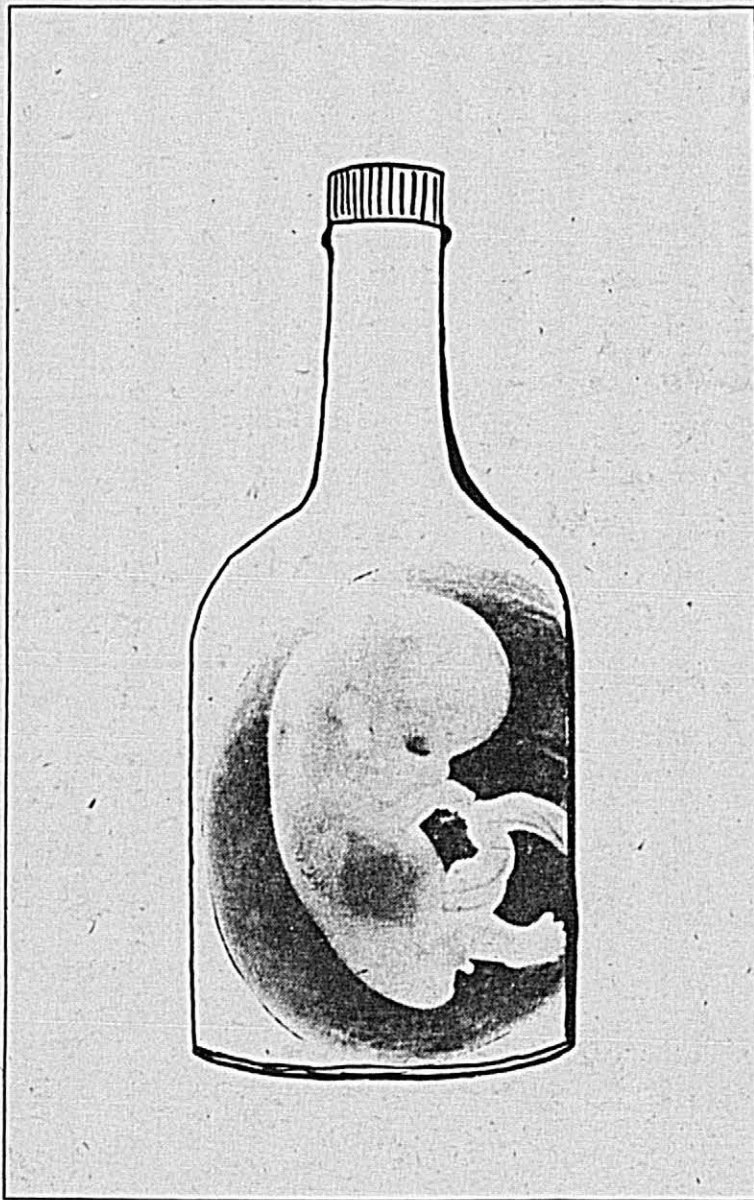
The placenta, a kind of halfway house between the mother's body and the fetus, provides a place where the mother's blood vessels, and those of the developing child pass close to one another. Mother and fetus do not share a blood stream, but in the placenta food and nutrients from the mother's blood cross over into the fetal circulation.

Unfortunately, alcohol crosses the placenta. When Mommy-to-be downs a vodka and orange, the alcohol crosses the stomach membranes and enters her bloodstream. Some of the alcohol is carried to the liver, the body's detoxification unit, while the rest circulates and eventually crosses the placenta and reaches the fetus.

Given enough time, an adult can break alcohol down into carbon dioxide, water, and calories. While the speed of the process varies from adult to adult, the child in the womb completely lacks the ability to break alcohol down into harmless products until very late in the pregnancy.

A fertilized egg starts its existence as a single cell. This cell rapidly divides, and keeps on

Dr. Hosein and his colleagues are attempting to verify this theory, and to examine the ways in which alcohol changes the membranes. They are feeding pregnant rats a diet in which 37 per cent of the calories come from alcohol. The rest of the diet is nutritionally sound. The experimental situation is roughly analogous to that of a well-fed human alcoholic.



dividing and changing until the fetal organs develop. Early in the pregnancy, the embryo is a mass of membranes that separate the fledgling fetal organs.

Dr. Hosein feels that the effect of alcohol on the membranes is one of paramount importance. He cited a study done several years ago in which cells were grown in a weak solution of alcohol. Unlike more potent drugs, alcohol did not destroy the cell membranes. Instead, the membrane adapted to the alcohol by changing its own chemical composition.

If the same kind of thing occurs in the fetus, then a change in the make-up of fetal membranes would mean a serious change in their function. Vital gateways through the membranes would be altered, depriving developing body systems of adequate food or vitamins; the brain is especially sensitive to this deprivation.

As a second stage in the project, researchers hope to examine stillborn or aborted human fetuses to see if their findings in rats hold true for humans. A long-term goal is to develop a diagnostic test for FAS, perhaps involving the analysis of amniotic fluid from the womb.

Hosein highlighted the difficulty in his research by comparing alcohol to thalidomide, a drug prescribed to pregnant women between 1958 and 1961 in order to combat morning sickness. Thalidomide was singularly effective at that task, but it often stopped the fetus from developing complete arms or legs. Despite the fact that not all women who took the drug produced deformed children, doctors easily identified what was causing so many deformities in the population by examining the prescription records. They readily understood the way in which thalidomide worked

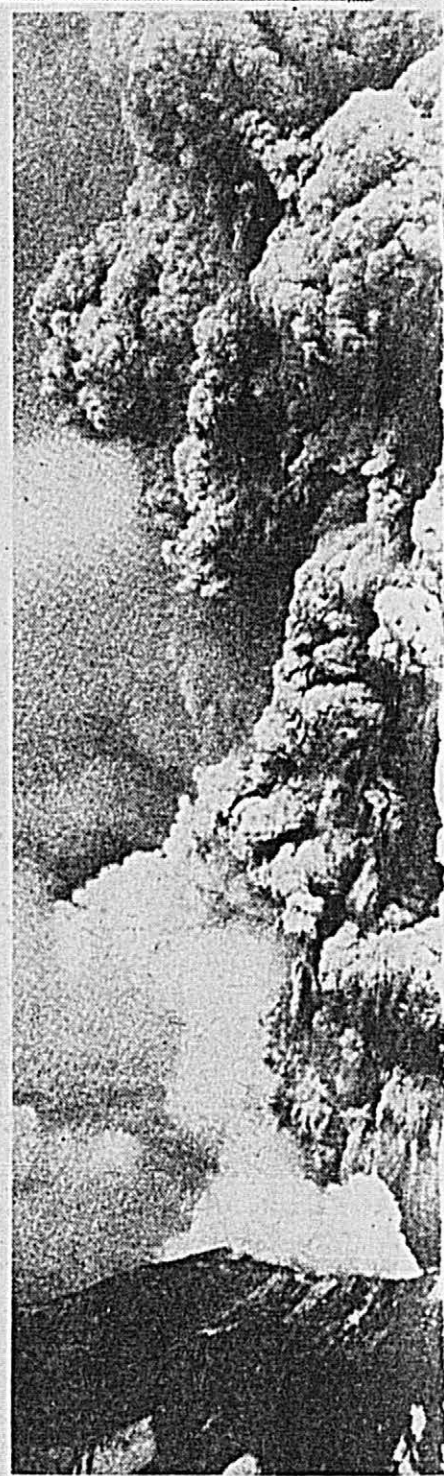
because they knew how much each woman took and when.

There is no such luck with alcohol. Its effects on the fetus are also linked to the mother's diet, and only those on a strict diet can remember what they have eaten weeks or months beforehand.

Despite the difficulty, research into FAS continues around the world. Once the mechanism by which alcohol damages the fetus is established, scientists should be better equipped to determine the effects of social drinking on the fetus. Studies have shown that the babies of women who average only two drinks a day are significantly underweight. Moreover, there is some evidence of withdrawal symptoms in the social drinkers' newborns, although the strain of neonatal "cold turkey" is much less severe than is the case with harder drugs.

In the meantime, while scientists can advise against heavy drinking during pregnancy, they are hamstrung over how to advise social drinkers. Dr. Hosein summed up the problem by saying, "If we presume that the (first three months of pregnancy) is the time that the most important development is taking place, is it too much to ask someone not to drink during that time?"

"If, on the other hand, when a woman finds out she's pregnant, is happy about it, and wants to celebrate, who the hell should tell her, 'No,'?"



For sale: mountaintop property

Montreal has

by Julian Betts

●February, 1976. Earthquakes kill 22,000 in Guatemala, Nicaragua.

●July, 1976. 100,000 people feared dead after quake in China.

●July, 1981. Iran earthquake claims 3,000 lives.

Earthquakes are one of the most frightening, devastating -and to the chagrin of earth scientists -unpredictable of all natural disasters. As inhabitants of New Brunswick recently found out, they can strike anywhere, at any time. Unfortunately, few of us realize that the Montreal region is one of the most seismically active in Canada.

"There's a long history of earthquake activity here," says Professor Vincent Saull, a McGill geophysicist. "Most of the earthquakes are very small, but some are very big. It could come any time. There's no question about that."

The entire east coast of North America is being compressed by the slow upwelling of

magma in the Atlantic Ocean, causing the Atlantic to gradually widen with age. These pressures gradually build up until the rock in the earth's crust gives, allowing movement to reduce the stress. Most often these movements occur as tiny tremors which go unnoticed by all but the most sensitive seismographs. But other times, they generate enough motion to level a whole city.

The government has recently placed the Montreal area in the highest earthquake risk category, on the basis of a relatively high rate of microseismic activity. However, Professor Saull thinks that using the frequency of tremors to decide risk categories can be misleading. In fact, the absence of small tremors may mean that a larger one is to come. For instance, the San Andreas Fault in California marks the junction between two lithospheric plates which are moving in the opposite direction. A number of moderate earthquakes have

Volcanic teacher smoulders

by Heather Tisdale

Since May 18, 1980, a living laboratory for volcanologists, geologists and physicists has existed on Mount St. Helens in Washington state.

On that day an eruption occurred on the same scale as that of Pompeii's Mount Vesuvius in AD 79. Mount St. Helens released 1 cubic kilometer of ash and rock with the force of 500 Hiroshima-size atomic bombs.

But this time scientists had already surrounded the mountain with sophisticated monitoring devices. The first jet of ash and steam had been observed by scientists in March of 1980, and they had issued a general warning.

Mount St. Helens is part of the Cascade Range of volcanoes and the North American part of the "Ring of Fire," a volcanic circle encompassing the Pacific Ocean that continues through South America, Japan and the Aleutians. The Ring of Fire volcanoes emerged as result of the sliding of the earth's plates.

Once the casualties had been tabulated and the most spectacular activities of Mount St. Helens had diminished, the scientists arrived in full force. The US Geological Survey (USGS) had a monopoly on the restricted area. The instruments they brought even included a space satellite to measure the particular matter drifting in the stratosphere.

A laser-reflector system was

set up 5 miles north of the water. A laser device fired a beam of light at reflectors mounted on the north side near a lava dome. The dome consisted of solidified lava which was about 1000 feet wide, 40 stories high and weighed approximately 2 billion tons. By analyzing the beam returning from the dome scientists were able to tell if the distance between the laser and the reflectors was changing. A change would indicate deformation, which is a swelling of the ground, a hint that eruption will soon occur.

Volcanologist Richard Stoiber called Mount St. Helens "a window into the earth." Further analysis of the volcanic activity at Mount St. Helens provides more data to substantiate or refute various theories about the earth's foundations.

For instance, the theory of "uniformitarianism" holds that volcanoes have always occurred in the same way. Scientists now believe that the magma (molten rock) reaching the earth's surface has changed and that radioactive gas is released at a rate that is slower than it used to be.

The earth-tides theory may have been given more credence by observations made at Mount St. Helens. This theory states that the bulges in the earth are caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon. A slight swelling of the earth's crust may be enough to cause a volcano.

Every volcano is different, but the studies made at Mount St. Helens should be helpful in at least predicting the series of volcanic events and when they will happen.

Scientists have been able to reconstruct the events of the May 18, 1980 eruption. They believe that a severe earthquake dislodged a huge bulge on the mountainside which had formed a few weeks before. The bulge slipped down the mountain and rock charged with charged compressed gas exploded. Scientists are not clear whether an earthquake caused the eruption or vice versa.

One of the worst fears of those living close to the volcano was that the eruption would irreparably damage the ecology of the area, but the eruptions were not as destructive to life as predicted. Biologists and fishery operators predicted that the area's salmon would be damage from

the silt clogging the rivers. Last spring, however, the salmon travelled up the river for spawning in record numbers.

The volcanic ash from Mount St. Helens turned out to be a potent insecticide. The ash destroyed large numbers of such pests as Colorado potato beetles and grass hoppers. Ash wore away the outer wax layer which protected the insect body, and when the layer was removed the insects lost body moisture by evaporation.

It will take at least five years until the effect of Mount St. Helens on the ecology of the area can be fully determined. Already, life has been detected in nearby Spirit Lake, in the form of a spiral bacteria.

Mount St. Helens will go down in recent history not only for its violence and spectacular appearance but for the information it continues to provide on the mechanics of the earth itself.



U.S. West Coast. Dirt cheap.

s its faults, too

relieved the stress in the Los Angeles area, but further north near San Francisco there have been very few. Geophysicists fear that when the fault finally "unlocks" there, San Francisco will experience a massive earthquake.

So the use of statistics along with knowledge of an area's fault patterns should improve earthquake risk predictions. According to Prof. Saull, the fault systems of Quebec are only partially known, although a widespread seismographic network would undoubtedly improve our predictive abilities.

Prof. Saull advocates a widespread seismic network using inexpensive equipment. For instance, he suggests the use of a makeshift seismograph which records the earth's vibrations on a portable cassette recorder. At present, the only seismographic station in Montreal operates out of the Jean Brebeuf CEGEP. McGill has a seismograph, but it is used for teaching purposes only. Saull emphasizes that although this system could be extended, "a

massive expenditure of money is not really justified". Even with a large seismographic network, there is no guarantee that it could successfully predict an earthquake.

By 1975, earth scientists had accurately forecasted ten quakes. But many other forecasts have been dead wrong. So far, the most useful predictive tools have involved measuring changes in the rate at which seismic waves travel through the earth, changes in land tilt, changes in the geomagnetic field and variations in the rate of small tremors.

Russian scientists have reported increases in the radon content of well-water before nine earthquakes. Presumably, this gas is released from the earth's crust during small tremors preceding the major shock. Unfortunately, as is the case with all methods of earthquake prediction, the increases occur only before a few earthquakes.

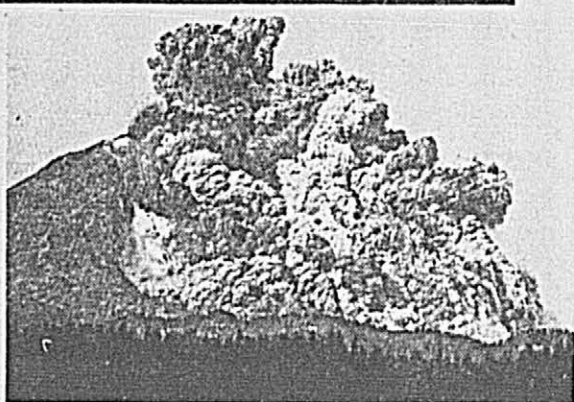
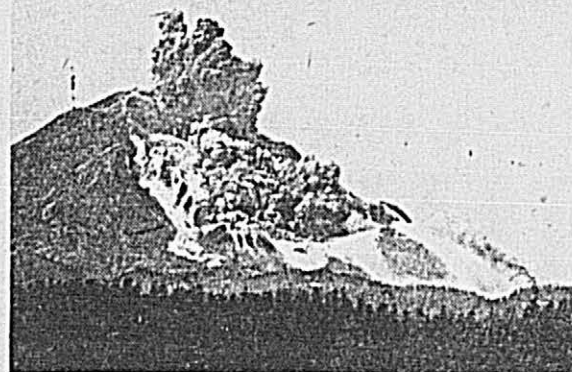
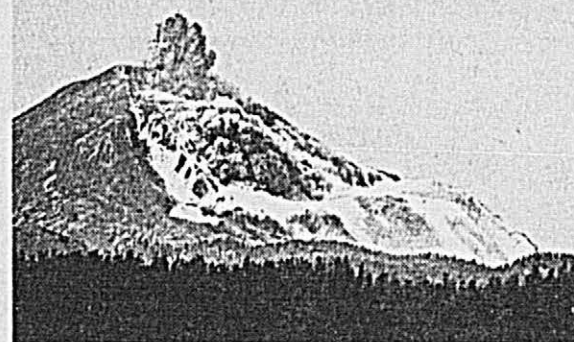
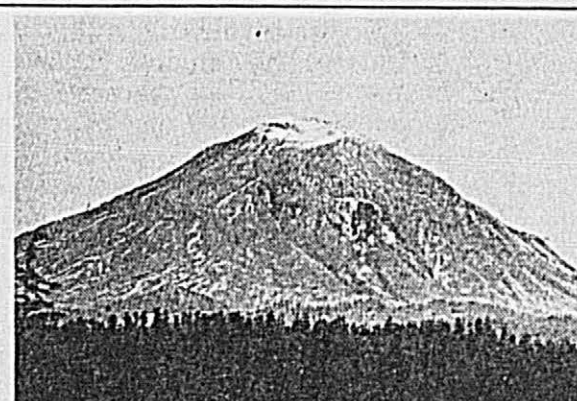
Other methods are slightly more flamboyant. For instance,

Chinese scientists used observations that barnyard animals seemed panicky to help successfully predict the huge Haicheng earthquake.

Despite these advances, earthquake forecasting remains much more chancy than weather forecasting. In fact, Prof. Saull says that most earth scientists would probably hesitate before publicly predicting an earthquake even if they were 60 percent sure. The predictive tools are just too crude.

Still, some geologists actually talk of controlling earthquakes in the future. By injecting water into the ground as a lubricant, a series of small tremors could be set off to reduce the pressure along a fault. In this way a larger earthquake at a later date would be averted.

Obviously, science has a long way to go in this area, but the day may come when earthquake forecasts are as commonplace as—and more reliable than—the weather forecasts of today.



SCIENCE EDITION

Fungus munches, plants produce

continued from page 5

Once the fungus is saturated it can be washed with acid to remove most of the metal. This makes the system easy to use, safe and quite inexpensive.

Another advantage of the *R. arrhizus* is that it grows in separate pellets. These pellets however, can't support too much weight and therefore to use the fungus industrially, the plant cells will have to be strengthened.

There are two main applications for this fungus. "The first is the recovery of waste metals from waste water," said Neufeld. The metals found there, such as copper or zinc,

are fairly dilute and no inexpensive process exists to extract them. As a result these metals aren't treated and end up in our food chain.

The second application is in the processing of low grade ores that would otherwise be uneconomical to mine. This possibility has deeply interested industry.

This project, funded by the National Research Council, has been going on for about three years. Neufeld expects it to take another three years before any significant industrial process is developed.

The second project mentioned makes use of the new

technologies developed in biology in recent years such as recombinant DNA.

According to professor D.P.S. Verma of McGill's biology department, his research team is "trying to understand why only specific types of plants, that is legumes," have the ability to form a symbiotic relationship with bacteria capable of fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere. Plants and animals need nitrogen to live, but very few organisms can take the nitrogen in the air and "fix" it; that is, turn it into a useable form.

The process of symbiosis in this case is one where the bacteria and the plant live in harmony with each other. The bacteria actually live inside the plant cells and fix nitrogen from the air for use by the plant. There are up to 30,000 bacteria living inside a single plant cell.

"We believe there is a set of plant genes that are involved in symbiosis," Verma said. "We have cloned some of these genes," he continued.

Verma's group is taking the unorthodox view that the genes responsible for nitrogen fixation cannot themselves be transferred, but just the ability to

form a symbiotic relationship with the bacteria. The reasons for this are twofold.

First, bacterial DNA is more primitive than a plant's since bacteria are prokaryotes while plants are eukaryotes. Secondly the enzymes involved in nitrogen fixation are oxygen sensitive and thus would degrade rapidly in a normal plant cell.

The purpose of the research is to develop plants that would have this ability to form symbiotic relationships with the bacterium *rhizobium* and thus eliminate the need for fertilizers.

Another application is the eventual improvement of present legume stocks. We will be able to "select disease resistant plants," said Verma.

Another interesting factor is that both the bacteria and the 'infected' plant cells display very different characteristics when in contact then when apart.

The bacteria only start fixing nitrogen when inside the plant cell. This suggests definite co-evolution between the plant and the bacteria, according to Verma.

The bacteria search out the

plants because of their need for carbon compounds which they use for food. Once a bacterium comes into contact with the plant there is recognition between the two, followed by the penetration of the plant cell wall by the bacterium.

Verma and a group of about ten researchers have been studying this phenomenon for the last eight years. It will be at least five years before any concrete benefits will be felt and up to 20 years before the genes responsible for symbiosis will be able to be transferred to other plants, said Verma.

Verma said, however, "We have made more progress than we anticipated." The project, he continued looks "very very promising."

Verma's research group is currently studying the soybean plant. They chose this particular legume since it is "a major world crop," said Verma.

The technology needed for Verma's research has been developed within the last decade or so. The DNA that one wants to isolate is cloned many times. It is then removed by an enzyme and inserted into one of the desired organism's chromosomes.

McGILL

SCARLET KEY AWARD 1982

We are now calling for nominations for the Scarlet Key Award which distinguishes those students who deserve recognition for their contributions to McGill *aside from academic achievement*. Excellence in leadership, effort and involvement in campus activities will be specially considered. Any student exhibiting such qualities while maintaining their academic commitments may be nominated for the receipt of this honour.

Students and staff alike are eligible to nominate candidates for the award. As well, if a student should want to nominate himself or herself, he or she may in fact do so.

Nomination forms should include the name, address and phone number of the nominee as well as pertinent background information about the individual in regard to his or her activity at McGill. These forms are available at the Student Union General Office, 3480 McTavish room 105.

THE DEADLINE IS FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th.

Adrienne Jones
Marcel Mongeon
Co-Chairmen Coordinating Committee

Chemist explodes to media

OTTAWA (CUP) - A Carleton University lab supervisor's complaints to a local newspaper about lab hazards has earned him a letter of reprimand and an offer to change jobs.

Stefan Behrendt received the reprimand from Carleton vice-president academic Tom Ryan after he told the *Ottawa Citizen* that a chemical solvent, one of a hydrocarbon group suspected

of being carcinogenic, was being used in plastic squirt bottles by about 160 students. Behrendt said the solvent, methylchloroform, should only be handled inside a fume hood.

"Why take foolish chances?" said Behrendt. "Students exposed to methylchloroform now may come down with cancer 20 to 30 years from now and they won't know what caused it."

He told the *Ottawa newspaper* that Carleton has the only lab in Ottawa that does not require the solvent to be used with fume hoods.

Ryan's letter to Behrendt said the supervisor's statements outside media "could be damaging to the reputation of the department and the University." His remarks, said Ryan, "constitute unacceptable conduct on the part of an employee of the University."

The letter threatened further disciplinary action if Behrendt does not use the University safety committee channels, or the provincial labour ministry, for voicing his future complaints.

Behrendt said he tried for months to get the problem solved, either through changing the solvent or getting fume hoods installed, before he went to the media.

"I spoke repeatedly to people in the department," he said. "They didn't want to solve the problem. I wouldn't have gone to the media otherwise."

Dean of Science George Skippen, said Behrendt, asked him to relocate to a job elsewhere on the campus after the story was printed. "I told him I was perfectly happy where I am. Besides, the problem wouldn't go away if I was relocated."

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SCIENCE EDITION

Astronomers lose sleep

by Albert Nerenberg and Wiley Thomas

Probing into the slowly yielding mysteries of deep space are suddenly raising serious questions as to man's conception of the cosmos. Over the last two years astronomers have accumulated new evidence that may present major challenges to fundamental theories of the universe and its physical laws.

The long-ranging debate on the Hubble constant, the speed of light, and the age of the universe continues.

On the basis of data from far-reaching infra-red and radio astronomy, a team of astronomers has recalculated the age of the universe at half of what most scientists would have you believe. The new evidence puts the elapsed time between the original Big Bang birthing of the universe and the present at a meagre 10 billion years, not the widely accepted 20 billion as previously estimated.

A team of astronomers working out of the Steward and Kitt peak observatories came to that conclusion using a new technique they developed to measure distances between the Milky Way galaxy (our galaxy) and other immensely distant galaxies.

According to the theory of the expanding universe large spatial bodies are receding from each other as the cosmos extends itself. The farther apart any two objects are, the faster they move apart.

Assuming that the distance between the bodies is linearly proportional to their velocities, a constant of proportionality can be worked out. This is the Hubble constant, named after the American astronomer, Edwin Hubble, who first formulated the expanding universe theory. It is this Hubble constant that many scientists have used to calculate the approximate age of the universe. Up to now, most of them have come up with the 20 billion year figure.

The recalculation is based on a revision of the Hubble constant due to the team's discovery of discrepancies in the constant's calculation across different parts of the universe.

Their new Hubble constant is 95 kilometres per megaparsec (a megaparsec is 3.26 million light years) and makes for a ten billion year old universe.

Despite the new information, a heated debate among many astronomers continues. There is still much evidence to support the 20 billion year universe. The accumulation of conflicting scientific evidence has divided astronomers into two well-defined camps as to when it all began.

Meanwhile, 10 million light years away, an unprecedented infraction of universal laws may be happening.

Recent observations of distant specks of light seem to reveal, con-

trary to all known physical laws, objects moving faster than the speed of light.

Data compiled on the bizarre space phenomena known as quasars indicates that there are particles within these blazing masses that are moving apart at more than ten times the speed of light. The possibility of superluminal speed (faster than that of light), directly contradicts one of Einstein's most fundamental conclusions about relativity and has many scientists adjusting their telescopes and scratching their skulls.

Quasars are small, brilliant objects, only a few light years across, but which shine more brightly than a million, million average-sized stars. From within one of these enigmatic infernos known as 3C 273, high-speed electrons trapped in powerful magnetic fields are the source of torrents of radio emissions that hurtle across space and are now being picked-up and interpreted by astronomers here on earth.

The interpretation of the data suggests that particles within the quasar are travelling superluminally.

Despite the ramifications of an object supposedly breaking the ultimate speed limit of the universe, the discovery has not produced the scientific furor that would be expected. Though these are the first clear observations to be used as evidence for superluminality, there are two reasons for its pittering reverberations within the scientific community.

First, radio astronomers have known of evidence that suggests superluminal velocities in quasars for over ten years. Secondly, there is a simple theory that explains how radio sources are detected as being super-luminal when in fact their real speed may be just slightly less than the velocity of light.

One explanation forwarded to discredit superluminality is the "Christmas tree model", it's name taken from the randomly flashing lights that frequently adorn the arbourous symbol of an annual Christian rite. The idea was that quasars contain several pulsing powerhouses of energy that light up intermittently across the quasar giving the effect of super-luminal separation.

Observations over an extended period of time showed motion of these particles to be too uniform and continuous, refuting the Christmas tree model and leaving scientists in a confused cluster, far away from the answer to the faster-than-light question.

Super-luminality, in principle, is ludicrous. According to the laws of physics, anything that moves faster than light has problems existing. The fact that it seems to occur is a brain blender of a thought.



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Deadline for application is February 15, 1982.

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(ADVANCE POLLS - MARCH 8, 1982 - PLACES TO BE ANNOUNCED)

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED
FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS

*STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENT, Internal Affairs

VICE-PRESIDENT, External Affairs

*BOARD OF GOVERNORS

ONE UNDERGRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE (Incl. Law, Medicine & Dentistry)

ONE GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE

*SENATE

ARTS (Incl. Social Work)

DENTISTRY

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING (Incl. Architecture)

LAW

MANAGEMENT

MEDICINE (Incl. Nursing & P & OT)

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GRADUATE STUDIES (Academic)

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DEADLINE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1982 (See below)

CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES:

EXECUTIVE

President — may be any member of the McGill Students' Society in good standing with the University except:

i) partial students taking less than three courses

ii) students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

Nominations must be signed by at least 100 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

Vice-Presidents, Int. & Ext. — same qualifications as for President. Nominations must be signed by at least 75 of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and must be registered at McGill University as full-time students in good standing following the normal load of courses per year. Nominations must be signed by at least 75 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

SENATE

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and

1. be students in good standing who are registered full-time for a degree or diploma and have satisfied conditions for promotion in their previous year of studies,

or

2. be students in good standing who have satisfied conditions for promotion in the previous year of studies and who are registered in a degree or diploma program, but who are permitted by Faculty to undertake a limited program,

or

3. be students in good standing who are registered full-time or in a limited program for a degree or diploma, and who are repeating a year for reasons other than academic failure.

Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society who are in the same faculty as the prospective candidate together with their year and faculty, or by 25% of the student enrolment in the faculty together with their year and faculty, whichever is the lesser of the two.

N.B. Students in Continuing Education are NOT members of the Students' Society.

OFFICIAL NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL OFFICE, ROOM 105 3480 McTAVISH STREET.

ALL NOMINATION FORMS MUST HAVE THE CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE TOGETHER WITH HIS YEAR AND FACULTY, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

*CANDIDATES MAY RUN FOR ONE POSITION IN EACH OF THE THREE CATEGORIES PROVIDED SEPARATE NOMINATION PAPERS ARE HANDED IN FOR EACH POSITION. A PENSKECH OF 100 WORDS OR LESS AND A PHOTO OF THE NOMINEE MUST BE HANDED IN WITH THE NOMINATION.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL OFFICE IN THE STUDENTS' UNION NO LATER THAN:

4:30 P.M. THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1982
c/o LESLIE COPELAND, SecretaryPAUL DUFF
Chief Returning Officer

DailySports

Redmen rally too late as Con prevails, 77-67

by Mel Timmy

Tuesday night at the Loyola sports complex the McGill Redmen were out-played, out-finessed and out-muscled by the host Concordia Stingers, 77-67.

Concordia, dominant for the better part of the game, jumped ahead into a 10-2 lead four minutes into the game. Six minutes later, after a McGill timeout, Concordia had increased its lead to 15, 23-8.

What seemed like a blowout soon became a game, as McGill's gutsy defence forced Concordia's offence into

numerous mistakes. The half ended 38-33 in Con's favour, a surprise to everyone.

The second half followed the same pattern as the first. McGill, starting slowly, down nine with four minutes gone, would be forced to play catch-up ball, but as everyone knows you can play catch-up (not ketchup) for only so long, that is until you can't play catch-up any longer.

McGill pulled back within four, 56-52, with six minutes left in the game, when the ketchup wore off and the Redmen

could no longer play catch-up.

Down 14 with four minutes to go, the Redmen only made it look respectable by closing the gap to 10 when the final buzzer sounded.

What happened?

The Redmen started off scared, consequently their shots were blocked, rushed or not taken when they should have been. At the same time Concordia was capitalising on all their opportunities. Concordia's classless center, Gary McKeigan, who was seen spitting on a McGill fan at half-

time, was unstoppable, scoring 22 points.

The second half was somewhat different. McGill held McKeigan to two points, but at the same time allowed forward John "Giss can't miss" Gissendanner to collect 17 points. The Redmen offence, trying to get over its bout with *meakness disease* still could not conquer the Concordia zone defence. So as the Redmen were struggling at one end the Stingers were making it look easy at the other end.

The next time the Redmen meet Concordia they'll have to make some changes. McGill will firstly have to control Gissendanner and McKeigan; between them they hauled down 22 rebounds and scored 46 of the team's 77 points.

Secondly the Redmen will have to improve their shooting. McGill shot 29 per cent from the field (24/82) whereas Concordia shot 65 per cent (34/52).

Thirdly and most important the Redmen will have to start believing in themselves. They must realize the potential they possess is at least enough to win them the division championship;

that to be a winning team is to want it bad, real bad, you've got to play like a winning team and at the same time think like a winning team.

Perhaps Willie Hinz, McGill's leading scorer on the evening with 22 points put it best: "We can beat them, there is so much room for improvement."

Today

Anthropology Students Association
General meeting for undergraduates, 3 pm, Leacock 738. Be there.

Jewish Student Centre
Kabbalah - the mystical and esoteric aspects of Judaism. At 12 noon, Union rooms 425/6, Sandwiches available for \$1.50. For more info., call 842-6616.

South Africa Committee
There will be a meeting in Union 406 at 4:30 pm to discuss the petition.

Concerned about the arms race?
Attend the first part of Project Ploughshares McGill's Peace School in Leacock 132 at 8:00. The films *War Games* and *War Without Winners* will be screened followed by discussion with Dorothy Rosenberg of Project Ploughshares and the Voice of Women. Liberals, N.D.P.

Come and sign up for judging at World's Largest Debating Tournament. The P.C.'s have already signed up. Union B09. Forms on wall.

Recital
Guitar recital by students of Antonin Bartos. 8:30 p.m., Recital Hall, 555 Sherbrooke West.

Seminar on Cults
Presentation on "Cults & Social Work". All students welcome. 1:00-3:00, Wilson Hall (corner Milton & University), 1st floor lounge.

Art History Students' Association
Trip to Boston - \$95 - includes: 3 nights accommodation (Copley Square Hotel) and transportation by bus. Leaving 3:30 pm, Feb. 4, returning Feb. 7. Only a few places are left so sign up soon. Call (evenings) 481-6244 or 735-1404. For trip to Boston, bus only: \$45.

Tuesday Night Café Theatre
Make your reservations today for "Mayor, Mayor, on the Wall" by Colleen Curran. Today to Saturday, Jan. 30 at Player's Theatre, 3rd floor of the

Union. Tickets are \$2.00 for students \$3.00 for general public. For information and reservations call 392-4637.

Gay Men and Women of McGill
And Gay Friends of Concordia are presenting a film, "Montreal Main" Hall Building, Room H-333-6 From 16:00h until 18:00h.

Petition
Here's your chance to get involved in student politics. Sign the petition for divestment from South Africa.

Northern Studies - Films
"The Living Stone", "Eskimo Artist - Kenojuk", and "A la conquête du pôle" will be shown at 12:30, in rm. 24, Purvis Hall, 1020 Pine Ave. W. No admission charge.

McGill Chess Club
Is having a tournament next week. For more info, see Carnival Booth in Union. **Amnesty International**
General meeting at 4:30, Union 425. Activities for the semester will be discussed. All members or would-be members should attend!

Psi U Hangover Pub
For good times, good people and good music. Irish coffee served. Full bar. 510 Pine, 10:00 pm.

Latin American Week

Exhibition continues today and tomorrow in Union 107 and 108. Drop in between 10:00 am and 5:00 pm and get the long distance feeling.

McGill Christian Fellowship
Meeting at 7:00 p.m. First of three talks on sharing your faith with your friends. Please plan to attend. At Presbyterian College (corner of University & Milton). Curling

All curlers! The new session starts Saturday, 1:30 pm, 1850 de Maisonneuve W., near Guy metro. Beginners welcome! For info: Frank 931-8068, Marilyn 684-6695.

Film Society
The McGill Film Society in co-operation with McGill Project Ploughshares presents two films, "War Games" and "War Without Winners" at 8:00 only in Leacock 132. All proceeds to go to McGill Project Ploughshares. Admission is \$1.50 at the door.

Sticks and Stones
By James Reaney opens Feb. 9 and continues until Feb. 20, at Moyse Hall, Arts Building. Showtimes: Tues. through Sat., 8 pm. Tickets \$3.50 at Union Box Office and at the door. For reservations call 392-4997, 2 to 5 pm.

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The McGill Daily

Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.
Pablo Picasso

PQ:

The vanishing image

Amidst the furor raised by the recent transit strike, several issues have emerged revealing once again the increasingly retrogressive path which the Quebec government has tread.

The P.Q., in its enthusiasm to adopt back to work legislation, has put the right to strike in the public sector into question once again.

Consider what the transit workers faced after the government's back to work legislation was passed (with the hearty endorsement of the Liberal opposition): the employees, regardless of their position on the strike, were mailed summonses and threatened with huge fines because they followed a collective decision to utilize their most effective bargaining tool in order to press for their demands.

Should public employees be denied the right to improve their standard of living because they are tied to a wage and do not enjoy the same freedom as those in private enterprise to control their own financial lives?

The motive behind the back to work order is clear.

The P.Q., well aware of public antipathy for striking bus drivers, especially in the sub-zero temperatures of a Montreal winter, realized that it had the transit workers up against the proverbial wall, and moved in for the kill.

The government's ominous message to Quebec's 250,000 public sector workers, whose contracts are up for renewal soon, bodes ill.

The Party which rode into power on a 'pro worker' ticket is prepared to abandon its electoral platform and principles for a third term in office. The social democratic rhetoric is proving to be little more than a facade.

Whereas the commercial media's rabid editorialists were quick to jump on the government's bandwagon (a rare occurrence which in itself gives pause for reflection), the public once again swallowed their simplistic line of reasoning.

Most placed full responsibility on the workers rather than on an intransigent city administration.

After five years in office the government has learned to use ready made scapegoats to detract from their own economic bungling.

It is unfortunate, both for the Party and the province, that they do not realize the consequences of their regressive actions. In an effort to court middle class sentiments by alleviating their tax burden, the PQ is attempting to limit the demands of the public sector workers.

Their intentions are thus far from conforming to the Party's avowed progressive nationalism. Rather than creating a Quebec free from exploitation, the Party is progressing towards the entrenchment of a Québécois elite to replace the English establishment.

As one prominent indépendantiste recently asked, "what's the difference between being exploited by *les anglais* or by our own kind?"

What many from within and without the PQ don't realize is that there is very little difference indeed. There is undoubtedly a radical presence in the PQ but, unfortunately, they're not running the ship. Until the rank and file assert themselves and prevent the party leadership from imposing their anti-labour views into legislation, the PQ cannot succeed in realizing its ultimate goal.

If the most recent actions of the government can be seen as indicative of the new path of the PQ, then its goal of creating a just society is as far away today as it was when the party came to power.

When the PQ first came to office in 1976, many of those on the democratic left in Canada hailed its electoral victory as an opportunity to experiment with a new set of priorities; a chance to get away from the corrupt and heavy-handed tactics of the establishment parties. The transit strike has demonstrated that the honeymoon is long over and the divorce papers may soon be filed.

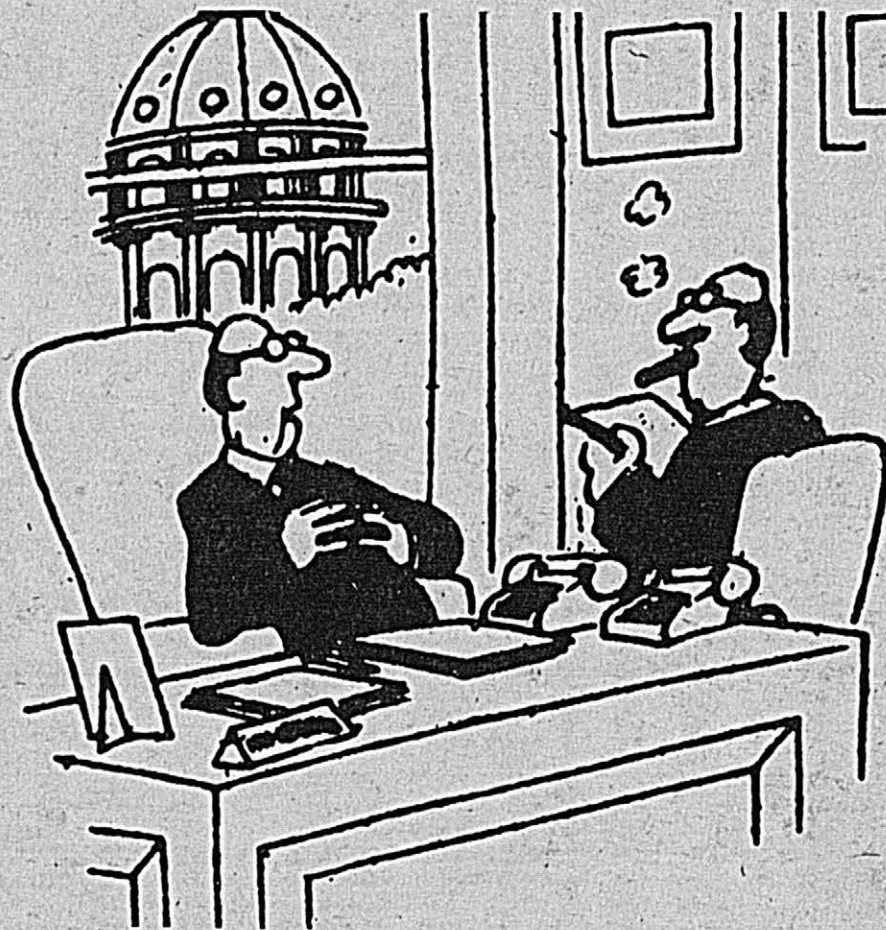
Faced with an economic recession that appears to be deepening with alarming rapidity, the PQ has turned to a style of government that, not long ago, was the exclusive property of the Liberal Party.

We, as socialists, found it difficult enough to support a party which, despite progressive tendencies, emphasized independence often at the expense of economic justice. It appears the PQ cannot have its cake and eat it, too. This inconvenience became apparent once they assumed power. As a government, the PQ has found it expedient to shelve its social democratic principles in favour of "good government" (read 'balanced budget').

Though it may ruffle some feathers, such criticism of Levesque and his blemished ideals is necessary. A reevaluation of workers' loyalty to the party is in order for those who are striving to attain their collective goal of independence with economic justice.

Perhaps the time has come for Quebec workers to turn away from the PQ and resurrect old ideals in a new party. If nothing else, perhaps the government's blatant actions will serve to reorient a debate long obfuscated by the rhetoric of "social democracy."

Peter D. Findlay Steven Yudin



"Sure, it's unfair to the little guy--he's the easiest one to be unfair with."

Letters

Pogrom Boards Prosen To The Daily:

I would like to address myself to the comments made by Ms. Prosen in her letter to the editor of January 25th concerning the Program Board.

Ms. Prosen's statement that this organization is a "royal flop" is as inaccurate as it is insulting. I find it interesting that Ms. Prosen feels qualified to judge the success or failure of a group with which she has had nothing to do since it was restructured last spring.

"The program itself is lousy", was one of her claims. Tell that to the thousands of students who have participated in our events since Welcome Week. Apparently "advertising is poor" as well, though our Vice-Chairman Publicity has exhausted every local media outlet and McGill has received attention from the press this year as never before.

The claim that two-thirds of the Program Board monies have been spent is well-founded, but from one able to comprehend the MUCTC budget arrangements it must have dawned on Ms. Prosen that two-thirds of the year's programming has past.

The Program Board is not fading away, on the contrary we have only just begun to stride forward and carve ourselves a place of distinction on this campus. Any new organization needs time to adjust, to test the boundaries of its authority, yet

it would seem that the Program Board is being slapped down before it has even been given a chance.

In any case, though the classification is a subjective one, I think you will find that no one has ever said that the Program Board was a "royal flop" and on the eve of the most impressive Winter Carnival McGill has seen in the past seven years I can't quite comprehend where Ms. Prosen's astute mind discerned that Program Board was not something of which to be proud. She needn't have forsaken the sinking ship so soon, there quite conceivably could have been some credit to be reaped.

I hope Ms. Prosen will take the opportunity to participate in our upcoming events, i.e. carnival, the federal-provincial symposium and Red and White Revue. She will then be made

aware that the people who make up the Program Board are dedicated and serious, putting in long hours every day, hours which I must point out, are totally voluntary.

By all means, defend Earle Taylor, management is always being abused around here which is a shame for a group of individuals whose "sine quo non" is serving students.

But please Ms. Prosen, (and everyone else who wants to put their two cents in about Program Board) think before you speak out, temper your political frustration and have the good sense to do a little research before you go off on a tangent. It could save you further embarrassment.

Adrienne Jones
Program Board Chairman
January 27, 1982

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Editorial offices: 3480 McTavish, Room B03, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9. Telephone: 392-8955. Advertising Office: Room B17, 392-8902. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, La Presse Etudiante du Québec and CUP Media Services.

Features

From Parthenais to El Salvador:

Deportation is death for Salvador journalist

by Suzy Goldenberg
and José Arroyo

Who would have thought a jail could be a refuge? But faced with deportation to the mindless violence of El Salvador, a Montreal prison seems a safe place for a political refugee.

With a casual disregard for human life, Canadian authorities are contemplating the expulsion of a Salvadorean journalist, Victor Manuel Regalado Britto, to his blood-spattered homeland. His return will likely be his death sentence.

For now, Regalado is safe and sound at Parthenais jail in Montreal. But because of a certificate signed by the Minister of Immigration and Employment, Lloyd Axworthy, and the Solicitor-General, Robert Kaplan, testifying that Regalado is "detrimental to the national interest", he may end up in the subterranean cell of a Salvadorean detention center.

The ministers' certificate is essentially the document incriminating Regalado. The lengthy case stacked up against the journalist is based largely on Axworthy's report.

The 33-year old radio and print journalist was a moderate in the intensified politics of Latin America. Although a member of the National Democratic Union (UDN) which is an off-shoot of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), the broad-based opposition party, Regalado's ideals are humanitarian. His position is adamant: "I cannot support the assassins of my people."

Regalado was on a church-sponsored speaking tour of Canada when he applied for refugee status in August 1980. During his stay here, friends warned him against returning to El Salvador. Regalado later left Montreal for a students' and journalists' conference in Nicaragua, arriving back in Canada in January 1982. He was then arrested at Lacolle on the U.S.-Canadian border and transferred to Parthenais.

Return to an inferno

Regalado's case has sparked a backlash of criticism attacking the federal government. "To even contemplate sending a journalist back into that inferno is beyond belief," says Brian McKenna of CBC's Fifth Estate.

According to McKenna, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has ascertained Regalado's "security risk" from the files of a "security force of an illegal government." RCMP findings that Regalado poses a threat to Canadian stability are based on the judgement of the Salvadorean National Guard. The National Guard is the military force that props up the unpopular junta in El Salvador.

As well, RCMP recommendations were allegedly influenced by the discovery of a letter of introduction from the FDR on behalf of Regalado to the Conseil des Syndicats du Québec (CSN) and the Centrale des Enseignants du Québec (CEQ), following a raid on union headquarters. Apparently unions

are also subversive organizations. Canadian image a myth

The contradictions of the Canadian Immigration Act bely the notion that Canada is a liberal country. As Noël Saint-Pierre, Regalado's lawyer, notes, "Canada's liberal image is simply untrue." A refugee is being denied asylum to the relative political calm in Canada because he has resisted the brutality of a military regime.

The Immigration Act sanctions the support of repressive governments while condemning those who seek reform. A journalist who criticizes a corrupt dictatorship in order to transform society does not present a danger to Canada's national security.

Our Immigration authorities beckon



Regalado, Salvadorean journalist, at a recent press conference in Montreal.

to Polish defectors and other immigrants from Communist countries with inviting arms laden with promises of liberty and material success. But restrictive quotas are enforced for applicants fleeing right-wing regimes. Our admissions policies are motivated by ideological suitability and not by humanitarian imperatives.

Yet Regalado continues his defence against the weighty accusations levelled against him.

"I came here to look for tranquility," Regalado says. "If I'd have known I would have been a political prisoner, I wouldn't have come to Canada. I'm in prison because my ideas are against the government (of El Salvador). They put me in prison because I think the struggle is just."

André Morin of the CEQ said at a recent press conference that refugee status was a reward for political adaptability and not granted in response to need.

In fact, Regalado is being held for not committing a crime. He is being punished for his refusal to condone the criminal activities of the Salvadorean government. "The only crime he committed was informing his people," Morin points out.

Journalists are pariahs in El Salvador. Even moderate dissidence is punishable by death. The paramilitary group, ORDEN, or the National Guard retaliate savagely for mild criticism of the government.

The newspaper *El Independiente* was forced to close in January 1981 after its entire staff disappeared. *La Cronica del Pueblo* folded the previous summer after the managing editor was abducted and methodically chopped into jagged pieces of flesh and bone, according to Amnesty International's 1981 report.

Foreign journalists aren't safe either. American reporter Ted Sullivan has yet to return to the hotel room he left in December 1980. A Danish reporter was expelled in the winter of 1980 following an interrogation procedure of electric shock, mutilation and burning by sulfuric acid. Even the Amnesty International observers who record and document the atrocities are fair game for the National Guard.

The Immigration Act legitimizes Axworthy's and Kaplan's decision that "based on security and criminal reports received and considered by them which cannot be revealed in order to protect information sources."

The Act also cites several instances through which a person may be rejected by Canadian authorities. Spies and criminals are not permitted entry under section 19(1) of the act and neither are persons who will "engage in or instigate the subversion by force of any government" while in Canada.

The present clause is applicable to Regalado's case, if in his career as a journalist he engaged in violent activities. Regalado has never had a criminal record, according to lawyer Saint Pierre.

MacDonald: Laws vague

Another important consideration is the recommendations of the MacDonald Commission, the government fact-finding survey of RCMP activities. The Commission decided that certain clauses in the revised Immigration Act of 1976 (as revised by Bill C-24), including the one incriminating Regalado, were too vague. It suggested that these sections be omitted from the Act. If the recommendations were effected, the accusations aimed at Regalado would be groundless.

Spokesmen for La Ligue des Droits et Libertés called it "unusual" for someone awaiting recognition of status to

be detained at Parthenais. Either they are freed on bail or held at the Immigration Detention Centers at Dorval or Mirabel.

Regalado's detention is contrary to the Québec Human Rights Act, according to La Ligue. Press conferences and interviews with Regalado are nearly unobtainable. Regalado is limited to one visit a week (from his lawyer) and is not allowed to receive many telephone calls. Dates and locations of hearings are lost in a bureaucratic hush. Even scheduled press conferences have been re-slated at a moment's notice.

Worse still, Regalado's hearings to grant his bonded release have been closed to press and public. At the most recent hearing, only the prosecution, an interpreter, a defence lawyer and Regalado himself were present. Immigration Case Presenting Officer Yves Lemay claimed that there were no rooms in the multi-story Parthenais detention center that could hold more than five persons.

Regalado's case reveals a darker cast to Canada's rosy image. It illuminates the cruelty of an Immigration Act that selects immigrants on the basis of political conformity rather than need. It shows the tainted ethics of a government that would place more importance on a single document than on a human life.

For all its pretenses to an "open door" immigration policy, Canada has slammed the door on the dissenting voice in Latin America.

The slaughter in El Salvador is not confined by its borders. Persecution of journalists extends all across Latin America. McKenna and a group of concerned Montreal journalists have formed a support committee for Latin American journalists. The committee keeps dossiers on journalists throughout the region.

According to Center for Investigative Journalism reports, 180 journalists in the custody of Latin American security forces vanished in 1981.

A 66-year old journalist has been held in a Uruguayan jail since October 1975. She has sustained a heart attack and stroke in prison conditions Amnesty International considers "deplorable."

The editor of Argentina's *Confluencia* magazine is serving an eight-year sentence for an "ideological crime." Also in Argentina, a reporter for *La Prensa* was lynched by government security forces following the publication of an editorial that was critical of the state. His limp body was discovered dangling above the typewriter he used to write the story.

This is what awaits Regalado should he be deported to El Salvador.

Law shuts Regalado out

Since the minister's certificate in the fall of 1980 declares Regalado inadmissible, his chances of being accepted by American authorities are nil. The alternative is Regalado's return to his country of origin.

The mire of regulations surrounding Regalado's detention obscures his case.



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(publishers of *The McGILL DAILY*)

All McGill Students are members and shareholders. Financial statements, reporting on the financial situation and progress during the current production year, will be presented.

Board of Directors and staff will receive questions from the floor.

Wednesday, February 3, 1982, Union Building, Rms. 107-108, 7:00 p.m.

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Don't miss them! Tomorrow night in the Ballroom.

INFO: 392-8976 or see us any time in the booth in the Union Lobby.

Tomorrow, Friday, January 29th

3:00 p.m. Final judging of the Ice Sculptures
3:30 p.m. Opening Reception in the Ballroom
- last chance to sign teams up for **WINGS**
- special surprises and a **WINGS** event.
4:30 p.m. Fireworks display from Lower Campus.
9:00 p.m. Benefit Dance for Cerebral Palsy in the Ballroom with the Flyers.
- admission only \$3.00

Saturday, January 30th

7:30 p.m. All-you-can-eat spaghetti dinner in the Caf followed by 1982's first cafeteria party.
8:30 p.m. In between eating and partying, why not enter the Frat Crawl Challenge? a **WINGS** event but individuals will be encouraged to participate. All you have to do is answer several skill-testing questions at each fraternity.

STARTS FRIDAY